

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

No. 33.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

W. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.

P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders
taken for any article of silverware and
silver at lowest prices.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.

A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Patis, Confectionery, etc.

J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.

JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Print and Publisher.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Books and Shoes.

D. H. McMILLAN, and BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co.,
Complete Farmers' Outfits always on hand.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.

LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage Line leaves Qu'Appelle
every Tuesday morning.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. MCEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

J. C. PHICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Oranges and Sewing Machines.

ESLIE GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

LIFFE & LIFE INSURANCE, MONEY TO LEND,
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND.

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend, Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

SYME REDPATH,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
AND INSURANCE AGENT.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

J. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER
For the North West Territories. Sales
conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements
can be made at my Office, or at the
Business Office, Qu'Appelle.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE,
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N.W.T.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that
His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor
has been pleased to order that Sittings of
the Supreme Court for the Judicial District
of Western Assiniboina shall be held within
the said District at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon on the days and at the places follow-
ing:

REGINA,

The Third Tuesday in the months of March,
and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW,

The Second Tuesday in the months of April
and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT,

The Third Tuesday in the months of April
and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION,

The First Tuesday in the months of April
and October in each and every year.

FOURTH QU'APPELLE,

The First Tuesday in the months of May and
November in each and every year.

By Command.

B. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 23rd April, 1889.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADESMEN, Manufacturers, and owners of
Weights, Measures and Weighing Ma-
chines generally, are especially requested to
read carefully the following instructions and
act accordingly:

The Weights and Measures Act pro-
vides for a regular biennial inspection of all
Weights and Measures used for trade pur-
poses, and for irregular inspection of the
same, which may be made at any time
when deemed necessary by the Inspector,
and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any
trader or other person who wilfully obstructs
or impedes an Inspector or Assistant In-
spector in the performance of his duty under
said Act, or who refuses to produce the
whole of his Weights and Measures for
inspection, or who is called upon to do so by an
Inspecting Officer.

Every trader, manufacturer and owner of
Weights, Measures and Weighing Ma-
chines, when paying money to Inspectors
or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Mea-
sures for verification fees, is entitled to, and
is especially requested to demand from the
officer who makes the payment, an official
certificate "For the Trade," *price of the
hand thereof*, *paid and received* and stamped
and also at the same time to ascertain
whether or not the stamps attached to
such certificate represent *exactly* in value,
the amount of cash paid. Traders are re-
quested to bear in mind that certificates of
verification are *of no value whatever*, unless
stamps covering the full amount of fees
paid are attached thereto.

Owners of traders of these official certi-
ficates are especially requested to keep them
carefully for two years, and in order to
ensure safe keeping it would be advisable
to pin them in their places of busi-
ness in the manner in which ordinary busi-
ness certificates are done; for it must be
distinctly understood that all traders who
are unable to produce their *properly stamped*
certificates, when asked to do so by an In-
spector, Assistant Inspector, may, in all
probability, have to pay over again their veri-
fication fees.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboina, N.W.T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of
property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

The North-West.

LANGENBURG.

—Mr. Phillip Snyder went to the
hospital in Winnipeg on the 6th
inst.

—Mr. Graham, formerly of the
G. T. R., is our new station agent
here.

—Mr. Mathew Whalley, P. M.
at Shellmouth, has moved on to his
farm at Neepawa.

—Several Germans belonging in
this colony left here intending to
walk to Winnipeg, 236 miles, look-
ing for work.

—The erection of a school house
and church is already engaging the
attention of the settlers in the new
colony of Landsbut.

—A large bear made a visit to
this colony a few days ago, but did
not remain long enough to permit us
to become as intimately acquainted
as we would wish.

BROADVIEW.

—Our local J. P's, Messrs. Thor-
burn and Clementson, have been
visiting Regina on official business.

—The Broadview creamery having
secured the services of Mr. Del-
bridge will commence operations
next week.

—The frequent showers and warm
weather of last week have had a
beneficial effect on crops, which
are looking well and growing rapidly.

—A large sum of money has been
subscribed for the celebration on
July 1st here, consisting of horse
racing and all kinds of athletic sports.
A big day's fun is expected.

—A convention of delegates re-
presenting the different Conserva-
tive Associations throughout this
riding, was held here on the 13th
inst., for the purpose of organizing a
general association for East Assini-
bina.

MOOSOMIN.

—The town by-words at present
are "Has the town inspector been to
see you yet?"

—Mr. Stevenson, barrister, met
with an accident while playing base-
ball, straining his foot badly.

—Mr. George Perry is now re-
fitting and re-painting the Grosvenor
hotel and making it a first class
house.

—Mr. John Motherwell has
moved his bath rooms from Carlton
street to the south side of Broad-
way avenue.

—Several showers of rain have
fallen that will do a deal of good
to the crops of this district, which
are looking remarkably well. J. R.
Neff, M.L.A., has a field of over
400 acres of wheat which looks
splendid and promises a great yield.

MEDICINE HAT.

—On Tuesday, June 4th, the
corner stone of the Medicine Hat
General Hospital was laid the
ceremony being witnessed by a
large number of people. Rev. J.
Herald acted as chairman, and after
a few brief remarks, called upon
Mr. Niblock to perform the
ceremony of laying the stone. Mr. Nib-
lock then gave an account of the
finances, showing that \$4,000 had
been raised by subscription and that
\$2,900 had been granted by the
Government, making a total of
\$6,900.

Able speeches were also
delivered by Rev. W. G. Lyon, Rev.
C. Teeter, Mr. Davin, M.P., Mr.
Rowe, D.L.A., of Calgary, Mr. T.
ex-Mayor, M.L.A., Mr. G. Murdoch
and Mr. McQuail. Cheers were then given for
the Queen, the hospital and Messrs.
Niblock, Davin and Teeter.

—

WOLSELEY.

—Mr. Murphy, sheriff of East
Assiniboina, was here on a visit last
week.

—Mr. Wm. Jamieson, section
boss on the C. P. R., got his ankle
out of joint. He is doing well.

—Mr. James Clokey, lost a fine
mare, one of a team he brought
from Ontario this spring. The team
was driven into a slough and mired.
The mare was drawn out by a
rope round her neck and choked to
death.

WHITEWOOD.

—Rev. Mr. Brown, Church of
England, is about to leave here.

—Three hours' solid rain fell last
Friday evening, refreshing every-
thing and making the farmer's heart
glad.

—Miss E. McLong was married
to Mr. R. Currie, agent for the C.
N.W.L. Co., and son of Col. Currie,
of Moosomin. The wedding took
place at Moosomin.

—There is room here for a good
roller process mill. Now is the
time for some capitalist to rush in
and get it in running order by the
time the harvest is over, as there
will be a great quantity of wheat
here this year. There were several
thousand bushels sent away last
year to other mills to be ground.

—There is one thing the farmers
are crying out against and that is
the high price of binding twine,
which is quoted here at 20 and 21
cents per pound. It seems as though
the manufacturers in almost all
things that the farmer needs, put
up the prices as soon as things look
a little better for him, thereby pre-
venting him from recuperating him-
self for any previous losses, which
goodness knows, he has had enough
of.

—Quite a number of Hungarian
families arrived last week and Mr.
Vass forwarded them on to the
Vally. A lot of inconvenience and
expense occurs through not having
any immigrant shed here, although
the money has been voted, the sea-
son is likely to go past and no fur-
ther step taken in the matter. Sure-
ly the authorities might issue an
application for contract and get the
building up at once so that it will
benefit the large number expected
this summer.

—At a public meeting held here
on the 7th, with a view to getting up
sports, the following gentlemen
were elected: Mr. Breckon, chair-
man; Mr. C. Street, treasurer; Mr.
Wm. H. Luteau, secretary; with a
committee of 27 of the most promi-
nent farmers and business men of
the town. The committee will hold
a general meeting on Saturday, the
16th inst., for the purpose of arranging
a program of events, and they
promise to give a good day's sport.
Subscriptions are being canvassed
for.

SALTCOATS.

—Disappointment was expressed
by several at seeing so small a
representation of the six hundred
Oriental farmers arrive here.

—Mr. Lander has opened a jew-
elry shop here and reports that busi-
ness is brisk. Where is there a
saddler who will come and do like-
wise?

—On Monday evening, the 3rd
inst., number of the townspeople
met at the Grand Central to consider
the advisability of celebrating
Dominion Day. It was decided
that horse racing, athletic sports,
etc., would be the order of the day, and
committees were drafted to collect
subscriptions and prepare the course
and program.

—The inhabitants of the town

and vicinity regret to learn that the
company has seen fit to remove our
popular agent, Mr. Urquhart to
Binscarth. Mr. Urquhart is one of
the pioneer settlers of the town, and
from the beginning, his affable dis-
position has made him a favorite
with all. His mother and sisters,
who have been living with him, will
also be greatly missed by the towns-
people. The people of Binscarth
are to be congratulated upon receiv-
ing such an acquisition.

FROM THE SOUTH LAND.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: On Monday last on the
train from Regina I met with a man
who has formerly resided on the
Pheasant Plains, about 30 miles
north east of Qu'Appelle. He has

spent a few months recently in the
West and then went south to
Washington Territory, and after
spending a few weeks there has travelled
on horseback through the Territories of Oregon and Montana,
and across the border back to Moose
Jaw, where he left his horse having
ridden over 1100 miles and took
the cars for the remainder of the
journey. He met with a great
variety of experience during that
long ride, and now returns as he
said thoroughly contented to remain

a citizen of the Canadian Northwest.
I learned that the great dependence
of the people through the country
travelled by him is ranching. The
grass in many places was good, but
water is scarce except along the
rivers. The pasture seemed to feed
him to be overstocked. The horses
and cattle were compelled to feed
near the rivers on account of the
scarcity of water. And everywhere
the animals looked thin and many
could scarcely walk. It was a com-
mon thing to pass the carcass of a
dozen or twenty cattle or horses
during the day. As to crops the
almost invariable custom where he
passed through is irrigation, which is
of course expensive. In a few low
bottom lands small areas were
cultivated without irrigation and sometimes did fairly well. He
thinks that in time Canadians will
learn that in going to the border
states that they are leaving home.

ALFRED ANDREWS.

Qu'Appelle, June 12, 1889.

The First Poet on Spring.

[AN INDIAN LEGEND.]

Four stanzas on spring.

On beatiful spring,

Ready to sing,

And these stanzas on spring

Had musical jing.

The poet was young,

And he knew not thing,

That was young,

Never a tongue,

In perennial spring,

In beatiful spring,

Never had song.

To the office he bring,

O, carefully bring,

Bring the bring bring,

And the did the bring bring,

The editor spring,

Spring on the spring,

Poet, sleeping and wrong,

His mother bring bring

Gentian a writing,

And they cried as they clung

As they clung,

"Welcome, O king!"

And the poet bring,

First part of spring,

Warlike and song,

For a song bring bring,

"Bring sickness, O king!"

Wasted his lung,

And he died-as said thing,

Death in a lung,

His mother bring bring

And bring poets, by jing,

Ever since, yes, by jing,

Mostly the young,

—Yankee Blada.

WOMEN WHO PLAY BILLIARDS.

One of the best women billiard experts is

Mme. Vignaux, wife of the French champion.

Mme. Garner, wife of the erratic and

wonderful player, excels in fancy and trick

billiards.

Mrs. Langtry is expert at the game. She

prefers the old English game to the French

carroms.

The present Duchess of Marlborough is an

ardent admirer of the game. She is great at

long cushion follow and round the table

shots, but is not much of a rail player.

Patti is very fond of the game, so much so

that a few years ago she invited Stevens to

visit her castle in Wales so she could teach

her to play. She has a magnificent billiard

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THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADVENTUROUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEEMAN OF OLEN;" "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY ON THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN;" "THE CAST-ING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DURANTS;" ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

The members of the syndicate were very anxious to remove the unfavorable impression regarding what was called in many quarters their attack upon a United States vessel, and a circular to the public was issued, in which they expressed their deep regret at being obliged to interfere with so many brave officers and men in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, and explaining how absolutely necessary it was that the *Lenox* should be removed from a position where a conflict with English line of battle ships would be probable. There were many thinking persons who saw the weight of the syndicate's statements, but the effect of the circular upon the popular mind was not great.

The syndicate was now hard at work making preparations for the grand stroke which had been determined upon. In the whole country, there was scarcely a man whose ability could be made available in their work, who was not engaged in their service; and everywhere, in foundries, workshops and ship yards, the construction of their engines of war was being carried on by day and by night. No contracts were made for the delivery of work at certain times; everything was done under the direct supervision of the syndicate and its subordinates; and the work went on with a definiteness and rapidity hitherto unknown in naval construction.

In the midst of the syndicate's labors there arrived off the coast of Canada the first result of Great Britain's preparations for her war with the American syndicate, in the shape of the *Adamant*, the largest and finest ironclad which had ever crossed the Atlantic, and which had been sent to raise the blockade of the Canadian port by the syndicate's vessels.

This great ship had been especially fitted out to engage in combat with repellers and crabs. As far as was possible the peculiar construction of the syndicate's vessels had been carefully studied, and English specialists in the line of naval construction and ordnance had given most earnest consideration to methods of attack and defense most likely to succeed with these novel ships of war. The *Adamant* was the only vessel which it had been possible to send out in so short a time, and her cruise was somewhat of an experiment. If she should be successful in raising the blockade of the Canadian port, the British admiralty would have but little difficulty in dealing with the American syndicate.

The most important object was to provide a defense against the screw extracting and rudder breaking crabs; and to this end the *Adamant* had been fitted with what was termed a "stern jacket." This was a great cage of heavy steel bars, which was attached to the stern of the vessel in such a way that it could be raised high above the water, so as to offer no impediment while under way, and which, in time of action, could be let down so as to surround and protect the rudder and screw propellers, of which the *Adamant* had two.

This was considered an adequate defense against the nippers of a syndicate crab; but as a means of offense against these almost submerged vessels a novel contrivance had been adopted. From a great boom projecting over the stern, a large ship's cannon was suspended perpendicularly, muzzle downward. This gun could be swung around to the deck, hoisted into a horizontal position, loaded with a heavy charge, a wooden plug keeping the load in position when the gun hung perpendicularly.

If a crab should come under the stern this cannon could be fired directly downward upon her back, and it was not believed that any vessel of the kind could stand many such tremendous shocks. It was not known exactly how ventilation was supplied to the submarine vessels of the syndicate, nor how the occupants were enabled to make the necessary observations during action. When under way the crabs sailed somewhat elevated above the water, but when engaged with an enemy only a small portion of their covering armor could be seen.

It was surmised that under and between some of the scales of this armor there was some arrangement of thick glasses, through which the necessary observation could be made, and it was believed that, even if the heavy perpendicular shot did not crush in the roof of a crab, these glasses would be shattered by concussion. Although this might appear a matter of slight importance, it was thought among naval officers it would necessitate the withdrawal of a crab from action.

In consequence of the idea that the crabs were vulnerable between their overlapping plates, one of the *Adamant's* boats was fitted out with Gibraltar and machine guns, which a shower of balls might be sent under the body of the crab. In addition to their guns, these boats would be supplied with a floating case, having many glass

other means of attack upon the crab. Of course it would be impossible to destroy these submerged enemies by means of dynamite or torpedoes; for with two vessels in close proximity, the explosion of a torpedo would be as dangerous to the hull of one to the other. The British admiralty would not allow even the *Adamant* to explode torpedoes or dynamite bombs under her own stern.

With regard to a repeller, or spring armored vessel, the *Adamant* would rely upon her exceptionally powerful armament and upon her great weight and speed. She was fitted with twin screws and engines of the highest power, and it was believed that she would be able to overhaul, ram and crush the largest vessel, armored or unarmed, which the syndicate would be able to bring against her. Some of her guns were of immense caliber, firing shot weighing nearly 2,000 pounds and requiring half a ton of powder for each charge. Besides these she carried an unusually large number of large cannon and two dynamite guns. She was so heavily plated and armored as to be proof against any known artillery in the world.

She was a floating fortress, with men enough to make up the population of a town, and with stores, ammunition and coal sufficient to last for a long term of active service. Such was the mighty English battle ship which had come forward to raise the siege of the Canadian port.

The officers of the syndicate were well aware of the character of the *Adamant*, her armament and her defenses, and had been informed by cable of her time of sailing and probable destination. They sent out Repeller No. 7, with Crabs J and K, to meet her on the Banks of Newfoundland.

This repeller was the largest and strongest vessel that the syndicate had ready for service. In addition to the spring armor with which these vessels were supplied, this one was furnished with a second coat of armor outside the first, the elastic steel ribs of which ran longitudinally and at right angles to those of the inner set. Both coats were furnished with a great number of improved air buffers, and the arrangement of spring armor extended five or six feet beyond the massive steel plates with which the vessel was originally armored. She carried one motor cannon of large size.

One of the crabs was of the ordinary pattern, but Crab K was furnished with a spring armor above the heavy plates of her nose. This had been placed upon her after the news had been received by the syndicate that the *Adamant* would carry a perpendicular cannon over her stern, but there had not been time enough to fit out another crab in the same way.

When the director in charge of repeller No. 7 first caught sight of the *Adamant*, and scanned through his glass the vast proportions of the mighty ship which was rapidly steaming toward the coast, he felt that a responsibility rested upon him heavier than any which had yet been borne by an officer of the syndicate; but he did not hesitate in the duty which he had been sent to perform, and immediately ordered the two crabs to advance to meet the *Adamant*, and to proceed to action according to the instructions which they had previously received. His own ship was kept, in pursuance of orders, several miles distant from the British ship.

As soon as the repeller had been sighted from the *Adamant* a strict lookout had been kept for the approach of crabs, and when the small exposed portions of the backs of two of these were perceived glistening in the sunlight the speed of the great ship was slackened. The ability of the syndicate's submerged vessels to move suddenly and quickly in any direction had been clearly demonstrated, and although a great ironclad with a ram could run down and sink a crab without feeling the concussion, it was known that it would be perfectly easy for the smaller craft to keep out of the way of its bulky antagonist. Therefore the *Adamant* did try to ram the crabs, but she had not been able to get away from them. Her commander intended, if possible, to run down one or both of them, but he did not propose to do this in the usual way.

As the crabs approached, the stern jacket of the *Adamant* was down, and the engines were slowed. This stern jacket, when protecting the rudder and propellers, looked very much like the jaw catcher of a locomotive, and was capable of being put to a somewhat similar use. It was the intention of the crew of the *Adamant* should the crabs attempt to attack to hide behind its stern, to suddenly put on all steam, bring its engines and back upon them, the stern jacket answering as a ram.

The commander of the *Adamant* had no idea that in this way he could run into a crab, roll it over in the water, and when it was lying bottom up, the body of the crab, in addition to their guns, these boats would be supplied with a floating case, having many glass

to a distance and make a target of it. So desirous was this brave and somewhat furtive captain to try his new plan upon a crab that he forbore to fire upon the two vessels of that class which were approaching him. Some of his guns were so mounted that their muzzles could be greatly depressed and aimed at an object in the water not far from the ship. But these were not discharged, and, indeed, the crabs, which were new ones of unusual swiftness, were alongside the *Adamant* in an incredible short time and out of the range of these guns.

Crab J was on the starboard side of the *Adamant*, Crab K was on the port side, and simultaneously, the two had hold of her. But they were not directly astern of the great vessel. Each had its rippers fastened to one side of the stern jacket, near the hinge like bolts which held it to the vessel, and on which it was raised and lowered.

In a moment the *Adamant* began to steam backward, but the only effect of this motion, which soon became rapid, was to swing the crabs around against her sides and carry them with her. As the vessels were thus moving the great pincers of the crabs were twisted with tremendous force, the stern jacket on one side was broken from its bolt, and on the other the bolt itself was drawn out of the side of the vessel. The nippers then opened, and the stern jacket fell from their grasp into the sea, snapping in its fall the chain by which it had been raised and lowered.

This disaster occurred so quickly that few persons on board the *Adamant* knew what had happened. But the captain, who had seen everything, gave instant orders to go ahead at full speed. The first thing to be done was to get at a distance from those crabs, keep well away from them, and pound them to pieces with his heavy guns.

But the iron screw propellers had scarcely begun to move in the opposite direction before the two crabs, each now lying at right angles with the length of the ship, but neither of them directly astern of her, made a dash with open nippers, and Crab J fastened upon one propeller, while Crab K laid hold of the other. There was a din and crash of breaking metal, two shocks which were felt throughout the vessel, and the shattered and crushed blades of the propellers of the great battle ship were powerless to move her.

The captain of the *Adamant*, pallid with fury, stood upon the poop. In a moment the crabs would be at his rudder! The great gun, double-shotted and ready to fire, was hanging from its boom over the stern. Crab K, whose hold had the additional protection of spring armor, moved more rapidly so as to be directly astern of the *Adamant*. Before she could reach the rudder her forward part came under the suspended cannon, and two massive steel shot were driven down upon her with a force sufficient to send them through masses of solid rock, but from the surface of elastic steel springs and air buffers they bounced upward, one of them almost falling on the deck of the *Adamant*.

The gunners of this piece had been well trained. In a moment the boom was swinging around, the cannon reloaded, and when Crab K fixed her nippers on the rudder of the *Adamant* two more shots came down upon her. As in the first instance she dipped and rolled, but the ribs of her uninjured armor had scarcely sprung back into their places before her nippers turned and the rudder of the *Adamant* was broken in two and the upper portion dragged from its fastenings; then a quick backward jerk snapped its chains and it was dropped into the sea.

A signal was now sent from Crab J to Repeller No. 7, to the effect that the *Adamant* had been rendered incapable of steaming or sailing, and that she lay subject to order.

Subject to order or not, the *Adamant* did not remain passive. Every gun on board which could be sufficiently depressed was made ready to fire upon the crabs should they attempt to get away.

Four large boats, furnished with machine guns, grapnels, and with various appliances which might be brought into use on a steel plated roof were lowered from their davits, and immediately began firing upon the exposed portions of the crabs. Their machine guns were loaded with small shells, and if these penetrated under the horizontal plates of a crab, and through the heavy glass which was supposed to be in these interstices, the crew of the submerged craft would be soon destroyed.

The quick eye of the captain of the *Adamant* had observed through his glass, while the crabs were still at a considerable distance, their protruding air pipes, and he had instructed the officers in charge of the boats to make an especial attack upon these. If the air pipes of a crab could be rendered useless a crew must inevitably be smothered.

But the brave captain did not know that the air-filled air-chambers of the crabs would supply their inmates for an hour or more without recourse to the outer air, and that the air pipes, furnished with valves at the top, were always withdrawn under water during action with an enemy. Now did he know that the glass blocks under the armor plates of the crabs, which were replaced in case of damage to protect them from such blows, were also guarded by dead netting from injury by small balls.

Finally the boats beat the crabs, keeping up a constant fusillade and endeavoring to throw grapnels over them. If one of these should catch under an overlapping armor plate it could be converted with the steam winches of the *Adamant* and a plate might be ripped off

or a crab overturned.

But the crabs proved to be much more lively fish than their enemies had supposed. Turning, as if on a pivot, and darting from side to side, they seemed to be plying with the boats, and not trying to get away from them. The spring armor of Crab K interfered somewhat with its movements and also put it in danger from attacks by grapnels, and it therefore left most of the work to its consort.

Crab J, after darting swiftly in and out among her antagonists for some time, suddenly made a turn, and dashing at one of the boats, ran under it, and raising it on its glistening back, rolled it, bottom upward, into the sea. In a moment the crew of the boat were swimming for their lives. They were quickly picked up by two of the other boats, which then deemed it prudent to return to the ship.

But the second officer of the *Adamant*, who commanded the fourth boat, did not give up the fight. Having noted the spring armor of Crab K, he believed that if he could get a grapple between its steel ribs he might capture the sea monster. For some minutes Crab K concentrated itself with chafing him; but tired of this, it turned, and raising its huge nippers almost out of the water, it seized the bow of the boat and gave it a gentle crunch, after which it released its hold and retired. The boat, leaking rapidly through two ragged holes, was rowed back to the ship, which it reached half full of water.

The great battle ship, totally bereft of the power of moving herself, was now rolling in the trough of the sea, and a signal came from the repeller for Crab K to make fast to her and put her head to the wind. This was quickly done, the crab attaching itself to the stern post of the *Adamant* by a pair of towing nippers. These were projected from the stern of the crab, and were so constructed that the larger vessel did not communicate all its motion to the smaller one, and could not run down upon it.

As soon as the *Adamant* was brought up with her head to the wind she opened fire upon the repeller. The latter vessel could easily have sailed out of the range of a motionless enemy, but her orders forbade this. Her director had been instructed by the syndicate to expose his vessel to the fire of the *Adamant's* heavy guns. Accordingly the repeller steamed nearer, and turned her broadside toward the British ship.

Scarcely had this been done when the two great bow guns of the *Adamant* shook the air with tremendous roar, each hurling over the sea nearly a ton of steel. One of these great shot passed over the repeller, but the other struck her armored side fairly amidships. There was a crash and scream of cracking steel and Repeller No. 7 rolled over to windward as if she had been struck by a heavy sea. In a moment she righted, and shot ahead, and, turning, presented her port side to the enemy. Instant extinction of the armor on her other side showed that the two banks of springs were uninjured, and that not an air buffer had exploded or failed to spring back to its normal length.

Firing thick and fast, the crab in obedience to signals from her about so as to admit the firing of her heavy guns mounted amidships. Three enormous solid shot struck the repeller at different points on her starboard armor without inflicting damage, while the explosion of several small shells which hit her had no more effect upon her elastic armor than the impact of the solid shot.

It was the desire of the syndicate not only to demonstrate to its own satisfaction the efficiency of its spring armor, but to convince Great Britain that her heaviest guns on her mightiest battle ship could have no effect upon its armored vessels. To prove the absolute superiority of their means of offense and defense was the supreme object of the syndicate. For this its members studied and worked by day and by night; for they poured out their millions; for they they waged war. To prove what they claimed would be victory.

When Repeller No. 7 had sustained the heavy fire of the *Adamant* for about half an hour, it was considered that the strength of her armor had been sufficiently demonstrated; and with a much lighter heart than when he had turned his broadside to the *Adamant*, her director gave orders that she should steam out of the range of the guns of the British ship. During the evanescence of the *Adamant* had quietly slipped away from the vicinity of the *Adamant*, and now joined the repeller.

The great ironclad battle ship, with her forty sides plated with nearly two feet of solid steel, with her six great guns, each weighing more than a hundred tons, with her armament of other guns, machine cannon, and almost every appliance of naval warfare, and a small army of officers and men on board, was in charge of the boats to make an especial attack upon these. If the air pipes of a crab could be rendered useless a crew must inevitably be smothered.

But the brave captain did not know that the air-filled air-chambers of the crabs would supply their inmates for an hour or more without recourse to the outer air, and that the air pipes, furnished with valves at the top, were always withdrawn under water during action with an enemy. Now did he know that the glass blocks under the armor plates of the crabs, which were replaced in case of damage to protect them from such blows, were also guarded by dead netting from injury by small balls.

With the captured vessel and the next morning her director prepared to send to the *Adamant* a boat with a flag of truce and a letter demanding the surrender and subsequent evacuation of the British ship. It was supposed that now, when the officers of the *Adamant* had had time to appreciate the fact that they had no control over the movements of their vessel; that their armament was powerless against their enemies; that the *Adamant* could be towed wherever the syndicate chose to order, or left helpless in mid-ocean, they would be obliged to admit that there was nothing for them to do but to surrender.

But events proved that no such ideas had entered the minds of the *Adamant's* officers, and their action totally prevented sending a flag of truce boat. As soon as it was light enough to see the repeller the *Adamant* began firing great guns at her. She was too far away for the shot to strike her, but to launch and send a boat of any kind into a storm of shot and shell was of course impossible.

The cannon suspended over the stern of the *Adamant* was also again brought into play, and shot after shot was driven down upon the towing crab. Every ball rebounded from the spring armor, but the officer in charge of the crab became convinced that after a time this constant pounding, almost in the same place, would injure his vessel, and he signaled the repeller to that effect.

The director of Repeller No. 7 had been considering the situation. There was only one gun on the *Adamant* which could be brought to bear upon Crab K, and it would be the part of wisdom to interfere with the persistent use of this gun. Accordingly the bow of the repeller was brought to bear upon the *Adamant*, and her motor gun was aimed at the bow from which the cannon was suspended.

The projectile with which the cannon was loaded was not an instantaneous motor bomb. It was simply a heavy solid shot, driven by an instantaneous motor attachment, and was thus impelled by the same power and in the same manner as the motor bombs. The instantaneous motor power had not yet been used at so great a distance as that between the repeller and the *Adamant*. This was quickly done, but the shot was easily avoided by the repeller, which had been impelled by the same power and in the same manner as the motor bombs.

The cannon which had been suspended from the end of this boom fell into the sea, and would have crashed down upon the roof of Crab K, had not the repeller, in obedience to a signal from the repeller, loosened its hold upon the *Adamant* and retired a short distance astern. Material injury might not have resulted from the fall of this great mass of metal upon the crab, but it was considered prudent not to take useless risks.

The officers of the *Adamant* were greatly surprised and chagrined by the fall of their gun, with which they had expected ultimately to pound the roof of the crab. No damage had been done to the repeller, except the removal of a portion of the boom, with some of the chains and blocks attached, and no one on board the British ship imagined for a moment that this injury had been occasioned by the distant repeller. It was supposed that the constant firing of the repeller had cracked the boom, and that had suddenly snapped.

Even if there had been on board the *Adamant* the means for rigging up another arrangement of the kind for perpendicular artillery practice, it would have required a long time to get it into working order, and the director of Repeller No. 7 hoped that now the British captain would see the uselessness of continued real tance.

But the British captain saw nothing of the kind, and shot after shot from his guns were buried high into the air, in holes that the great curves described would bring some of them down on the deck of the repeller. If this beastly store ship, which could stand fire but never returned it, could be sunk, the *Adamant's* captain would be happy. With the exception of the loss of her motive power, the vessel was intact, and if the stupid crab would only continue to keep the *Adamant's* head to the sea until the noise of her cannonade should attract some other British vessel to the scene, the condition of affairs might be altered.

All that day the great guns of the *Adamant* continued to roar. The next morning, however, the firing was not resumed, and the officers of the repeller were greatly surprised to see approaching from the British ship a boat carrying a white flag. This was a very welcome sight, and the arrival of the boat was awaited with eager interest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Wouldn't Take Any Risks.
Jones—We'll just be in time for the 6 o'clock car.
Jones—I'm not going home yet; I'm going to have something to eat first.
S.—Why, I thought you dined at home.
J.—Yes, but my wife got hold of a recipe yesterday showing how to get up a nice family dinner for fifty cents, and I'm telling her she was going to try it to day.—Boston Courier.



No. 409.—Charade.

My first denotes a brilliant place,
Where bangles and jewels shine;
My second, a merchant's store,
Or produce of the mine.
Sweet pleasure in my whole abode,
Apt from worldly strife;
By nymphs and swans, it's always found
The happiest part of life.

No. 410.—A Proverb in Numbers.

I am composed of 88 letters, and am a Dan
to you & you & I; nothing there is no contenting
dissented from me.
23, 28, 29 is called like fish.
7, 13, 23, 5, 10 is an American singing bird.
17, 28, 8, 18, 37, 31, 38 is a Brazilian bird,
having an umbrella like crest of feathers
above the bill.
25, 29, 4, 32, 10, 6 is the Solan gosse.
24, 15, 2, 23, 22 is a marine bird expert at
diving.
25, 24, 27, 31, 8, 20 is a gallinaceous
bird found wild in Europe.
34, 12, 27, 14, 15, 30, 1 is a small passerine.
11, 21, 3, 8, 7, 1, 27, 30, 22, 15 is a web footed
marine bird, allied to the gulls.
9, 25, 16, 11 is a genus of grallatory birds.

No. 411.—Letter Rebus.

X S C T I N G
10 6 A

No. 412.—Flower Enigmas.

The names of flowers are here expressed. The first is of three syllables; the others of two each.
(a) To spoil, a pronoun & a precious metal.
(b) To break, a fabulous monster.
(c) A small singing bird; a snail.
(d) The first part of the day; high honor.

No. 413.—Geometrical Puzzle.



A man has a square of land, out of which he reserves one-fourth, as shown in the cut, for himself. The remainder he wishes to divide among his four sons so that each will have an equal and similar share with his brother. How can he divide it?

No. 414.—Syllable Decapitations.

(a) I am a kind of wood, deprived of my first syllable, I am wood still.
(b) I am intellectually deep, deprived of my first syllable, I am discovered.
(c) I am a garment, I am without sleeves; deprived of my first syllable, I am an outer garment with sleeves.

One Way to Strengthen a Cable.

Figures don't tell the truth all the time. See if they do.

Take a single link of a ship's chain cable. It is exactly like a letter "O" turned thus:

M

N

Only there is a short iron bar, a "stud" the sailors call it, joining the sides together, as from M to N.

Now the result of careful experiment shows that the addition of the "stud" adds one-quarter to the strength of the link. See "Lace's Seamanship," page 282.

Another rule, the result of careful and thorough experiment, shows that to take out the stud decreases the strength of the link only one-fifth. See Luce, page 283.

Now, if putting the "stud" in increases the strength of the link two-tenths, and taking the "stud" out decreases the strength only four-tenths, the difference is evidently a gain in strength, and yet the link is exactly as it was in the beginning.

If now, it increases the strength of the link by one-twentieth, to put in a stud and straightway take it out, why can we not go on increasing the strength of the link indefinitely by putting the stud and taking it out, and so on, repeating the operation?

Luce's rules are not quite infallible, and yet the conclusions you have arrived at does not look like common sense.

What's the matter with it?—Atlanta Constitution.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 409.—Decorations and Curtailments—a Paper—A Steak—A Street.

No. 410.—An Easter Egg to Crack. A long and fortunate career to him who in living deems on the Easter eggs.

No. 411.—Anagrams—Men of the Day, an Benjamin Harrison, de Levi P. Morton, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. James G. Blaine, Mr. William E. Vanderbilt, Mr. Russell A. Alger, Mr. George F. Vanderbilt, the William F. Cody, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Leon Abbott, Mr. Col. Daniel Lamont, Mr. Harry Wattersen, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mr. William E. Evans, Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. John Sherman.

No. 412.—Central Acrostic:

C H A R T E R
R E N E W E D
P E A S T E D
A D M I N I S T E R
C H A R T E R
B E A T H T H E
I A N G L I C
T E A C H E R
F E A T H E R
V A N I L L A
C O C O O N S
C H A N S E L

No. 413.—Cross Word Enigmas: Potomac.

No. 414.—Decapitations—An "Iow—row."

No. 415.—A Square and a Diamond:

M A P L E P
A P R O N O I L
P R O U D F I N E S
L O U S E L E A
E N D E D S

No. 406.—Metagram—Break—Rock—Cook—lock.

No. 407.—An Horoscope:

M A N I F E S T O
B E N E F I T
A S S A Y
A T C
D V A
T R I A L
M A R T I N O M

No. 408.—Countdown:

6 is in Hell, and all the rest are in Purgatory; 6 is in Italy, 6 is a hen, 6 is a lock, 6 is a goose and a turkey.

BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, is the first cast iron bridge. It was built over the Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the Fourteenth century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

The cantilever bridge, over the Niagara, is built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$300,000.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1580.

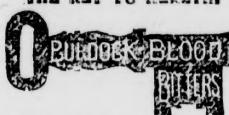
IN TEN DAYS TIME.

Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicines without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Ottawa, Ont.

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arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

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Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

TRY IT AGAIN.

The Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway scheme is again looking up. Mr. T. W. Jackson is now here for the purpose of asking the two municipalities to revoke the bonuses offered for the construction of the railway two years ago. He says if they will do so the work can be done. As the projected line is a most desirable one it is important that the commencement of operations should be secured.

STUBBORN.

The Vidette gives a few reasons why it does not want to take a tumble on the question of the name of that town and this. Though each one reads something like a joke, we remembered that our suburban contemporary never perpetrates such a thing and concluded they were given in all seriousness. We could not help a broad smile all the same. As the Vidette seems to have a repertory of reasons for being stubborn, and so far has only given eight we have concluded that it might give another instalment this week. If it does not we will deal separately in our next issue with those already given.

The Winnipeg Free Press has commenced the publication of an evening edition, and enlarged its morning edition. Though quite an old institution for Manitoba it does not seem to have lost any of its vigor or enterprise.

Cyclopedic Terrors.

Those terrible persons who are thoroughly up in etiquette and pronunciation are not least among the horrors of a civilized life. A year or two before his death Gen. Sheridan, at a dinner party, led in his hostess, and sat beside her at table. The general of the army was eating his oysters quietly, when the lady informed him that he was using the wrong fork. She violated the first rule of politeness for the sake of a matter of fashion in table ware. The hero ate in silence. She thought he had not heard her, and repeated in a louder tone her remark. Still the general paid no attention. Then she began to feel ill at ease. She told Sheridan that her husband was always glad when she corrected him in matters of etiquette.

Even then the general failed to be impressed by this amiable domestic discipline, for he still made no answer. He had had something else to think of in his life than these pronged oyster forks. To this day it has not penetrated madame's consciousness that she had been guilty of a gross impertinence. Kindness is greater than etiquette.

A little while ago, an eloquent clergyman was called to preach a trial sermon in a new place. After it was over, one of those terrible cyclopedic women said to him: "You gave us a lovely sermon, but its whole effect was marred to me by the fact that you pronounced 'odiggy-doggy' with the accent on the second syllable instead of the first." And the preacher lost his call in consequence.

WHY WE ARE NOT ALL RICH.

American Farmer.

In our last number we had an article under the above heading, in which we gave some of the reasons "Why we are not all rich," and promised to return to the subject this month, and give still further facts to prove that the principle reason is that we deliberately waste our income on stupid and sinful indulgences, among the principle of which is the use of intoxicating liquors.

We are not talking temperance or Prohibition as a moralist, but as a political economist, a man trying to get at the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of trade and commerce, and the remedy for them, and I think I need hardly point out that you have, in this immense army of saloon-keepers and the enormous amount of money paid for its maintenance, the full proof of my former statement, — that there is expended every year more than enough labor to create a superabundance of food, clothing and every necessary and even luxury of life for every human being within the bounds of the union; all that is necessary is to divert the expenditure into proper and beneficial channels." To make this still more clear, we will give you the items of expenditure of the people of Denver for the year 1889, taken from the Denver Great Western. The total income from the sale of boots and shoe, clothing, coal and the products of the bakeries, \$1,875,000. The income from the sale of liquors amounted to \$2,000,000, or \$125,000 more than was expended for the above necessities of life; the income from the sale of meats, game, live stock, hay, carpets, crockery, glassware, books and stationery amounted to \$2,075,000; to this add the above \$1,875,000, and you have a total of \$3,950,000 expended for the necessities of life.

The sale of tobacco and cigars amounted to \$2,225,000; liquor, \$2,000,000; total, \$4,225,000, necessities of life, \$3,950,000; balance in favor of tobacco and whiskey, \$275,000; now, just transpose some of the figures in the above statistics thus, boots, shoes, clothing, coal and the products of the bakeries, \$2,875,000; meats, game, livestock, hay, carpets, crockery, glassware, books and stationery, \$3,300,000; do you think there would be any of the inhabitants of Denver in danger of hunger cold or nakedness? Do you think there could be any reasonable requirements for the sustenance of life, health and comfort, that could not be supplied from the above expenditure? Yet we have \$2,000,000 left in hand, enough to build comfortable homes for at least 1,500 families, thereby providing work for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, etc., etc., but you may say—and with some truth—that Denver is an exception, that it is not possible that the people of this country spend such enormous sums for beer, whisky and tobacco. Let us turn to the United States census of 1880, and the many calculation based upon them, among others, by the New York Tribune, and we find that there was expended for liquors, \$800,000,000; tobacco, \$600,000,000; bread, \$55,000,000; meats of all kinds, \$303,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; boots and shoes, \$126,000,000, etc., etc., so you see that taking the whole country, agricultural districts as well as great cities, we expended more money in liquor and tobacco than on all the other prime necessities of life.

In short you may take the range of man's expenditures, from the basin in which he gets his first bath, to the coffin in which he takes his last sleep; from the toy whistle of the infant to the grand piano of the finished miss; from the silks and satins of millionaires, to the shoddy of the day laborer from the money given to the church to the alms bestowed upon the street beggar, and you will find that for every dollar the people of this country spend for any purpose whatever fifty cents go for beer, whisky and tobacco. I again ask, do you imagine that if this vast sum was spent for additional food, clothing, and houses, that there would be many idle hands or ragged, houseless and hungry citizens? Certainly not, what then is the plain and obvious cure for hard times? What the means

that would forever prevent them coming or make them, if they did come only an additional holiday for well-to-do citizens? Clearly, it is the diverting of this enormous expenditure into useful and productive channels, to the manufacture of additional food, clothing, furniture, houses and all the articles of use and beauty which man requires for his maintenance as an intelligent and happy citizen. The radical cure for hard times is unquestionably the TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. A traffic which is without one redeeming feature; it is an ulcer on the body politic, the master evil of the age which ought to be stamped out of existence. Fortunately for the country, all the better elements of society are beginning to see the trifac in its true character, and are ranging themselves on the side of prohibition—one of the noblest causes now agitating the public mind and heart—our politicians may fret and fume just as much as they like about the new movement interfering with their parties, they lie and malign and misrepresent to keep it up the length of their columns and keep it up the whole round, but it will not stay the progress of the cause nor will it put or keep their party in power, there is but one chance for them, and that is to join forces with the party who are fighting the people's battles, fighting for the triumph of sobriety and right. Prohibition is now a great fact and must be a great factor in the politics of the coming years, and he who is to rule the nation will do so by permission of the prohibition party. "Aid or oppose, help or hinder defend or denounce it as anyone may, the prohibition movement has come to stay—like Banquo's Ghost, it will not down"—and just as sure as truth is stronger than falsehood, so is the certainty that "whisky must go." For thousands of years King Alcohol has held sway, and during every moment of the time he has cursed our race, blasting the babe in the cradle and bringing "gray hairs with sorrow to the grave." He has entered millions of happy homes and torn the son from his mother, the husband from the wife, and the father from the children and flung them on the world's dunghill as rubbish or transforming them into fiends he has sent them forth, to be a curse and a terror to those whom they ought to have loved and protected. In all the years of his reign we defy anyone to point out a single hour in which he was a blessing and not a curse; in which he did good and wrought no evil, the time for his destruction is fully come; the wall of testimony reared in favor of the immediate and total prohibition of the liquor traffic is high as Heaven, deep as Hell and strong as the Eternal, and must prevail. Reader, the forces are gathering for the battle, do you want a place in the "fighting line?" Do you want your name emblazoned on the scroll of victory? If so, join at once! The lines of honor are closing up, soon there will only be room for the camp followers. Let your place be in the fore-front of the battle, take up the war cry and ring it out until the world re-echoes the shout "Whisky must go!"

—Orders taken for house and garden plants at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall at Winnipeg prices.

NERVE TORTURED.

I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hugley's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 187 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

—A meeting of the Executive of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance is called for Friday the 28th inst., at Qu'Appelle at 14 o'clock.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me but Hugley oil's. I send \$1.00. Please send me and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief. Ex. fact. From letter from Walter McAulay, Venture, Ont.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

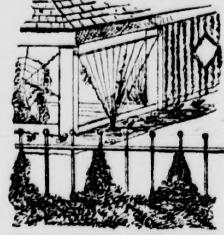
ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL GARDENING IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Value of Climbing Plants—How These May Be Used to Advantage in Association with Trees, Fences, Arbors and Verandas.

The value of the climbing and twining plants is only just beginning to be duly appreciated in this country. The adaptability of climbers is almost without equal among plants. They are inexpensive as regards first cost, of easy and rapid growth in a great variety of soils, and as appropriate for decorating a humble cottage as the mansion of the millionaire.

The humblest of homes can be rendered picturesque with climbers, especially when the climbers are trained to cover with their foliage old gate posts and fences, and screen from sight out-houses that would otherwise mar the scene.

Climbers may be used to advantage in connection with trees, as, for instance, when a natural arbor is formed by a tree covered and weighted down with Virginia creeper or the wild grape. A strong plant of the Dutchman's Pipe or the Virginia creeper running up one tree and then carried in a festoon across a second tree, veranda or some other object, presents a pleasing appearance.



VERANDA SCREENS IN THREE FORMS.

The value of climbers for covering arbors, verandas and garden seats is well known. It is often desirable to have a screen of climbers over portions of a veranda for protection from the sun or the gaze of passers by. In his "Ornamental Gardening," Elias A. Long, one of Buffalo's landscape architects, suggests a neat cheap trellis to support the vine, made of No. 13 or 14 wire. Rows of common screws are placed six to eight inches apart along the upper and lower edges of the space to be covered, and the wire run between these obliquely, so as to form diamond-shaped interstices.

In the annexed cut—reproduced from American Gardener—are illustrated three forms of veranda screens that are easy of application in almost any situation, and for any light climbers. At the front of the same cut is shown an effective decoration of an iron fence with festooned ivies and other climbers.

Conspicuous among climbers that can be advised for general culture is the Virginia creeper, otherwise known as American ivy and woodbine. It is a rapid grower and productive of dense masses of foliage. Wistaria, honeysuckle and the true woodbine are other popular trailers. The climbing clematis are numbered with attractive and notable climbers that possess magnificent flowering qualities. Dutchman's Pipe, European ivy and jessamine (where it will thrive) are other climbers worthy of regard. Native species of grapes make good climbers, and then there is a list of climbing roses, many of which form beautiful screens when properly trained.

Fruit Trees with Low Heads. Cutting fruit trees back severely is the corner stone of successful fruit growing in California, says Mr. D. B. Wien. The trees should have very low heads. We believe that this, in a measure, is true of other sections also, says Mr. J. T. Lovett. Low headed trees are less subject to injury from winds or from breaking down, the fruit is within easy reach, and can be handled, thinned, picked, etc., at pleasure, thus adding to the profitability of fruit growing the elements of pleasure and safety.

Breed Controlling Milk. The annexed conclusions on the subject of breed controlling the richness of milk have been arrived at and reported upon by Professor Armistead, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college. First—The quality of milk which a cow can produce depends upon her breed and individuality, and in this sense, the quality of the milk is more dependent upon breed than upon feed. On the other hand, the quality of milk which any given cow will produce is largely dependent upon her feed. Second—By feeding rich foods, the proportion of butter fat in milk can be increased. The bulk of cream obtained is dependent upon so many other circumstances than feeding that it should not be guides as to the real effects of the latter. Third—The standard rations given for the feeding of dairy cows presuppose that the animals are in good condition. On the other hand, the standards are not necessarily exact to admit of making them for a breed of cows. The feeding standards I have intended simply as guides to rational feeding, to be modified in each particular case as experience may show to be necessary.

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POST OFFICE STORE

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Hon. John Carling laid the corner stone of Brampton's new post office.

The Toronto city council to-night voted \$3,000 to the Johnstown sufferers.

There are actions to the extent of \$220,000 pending against the city of Montreal.

E. Hornbostel, of Guelph, was run over by a freight train about a mile north of Guelph and instantly killed.

A legacy of \$2,000, left by Mr. John Clarke, of Montana, to "Honolulu Clarke, Ottawa," is awaiting an owner.

The condition of Morrison, the Megantic outlaw, is causing his friends alarm. He is suffering greatly from his wounds.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company's earnings for the week ending June 7th were \$271,000; for the same week last year \$257,000. The above does not include earnings on the Southeastern railway.

The managers of the Hull schools have had to open several new classes to accommodate the children discharged from the various factories as being too young to work under the Factories' act.

A young lad on Division street, Kingston, wanted to die. He took Paris green, but remorse seized him. He told his mother, a doctor filed an appearance with a stomach pump and the boy is sick of the contract he undertook.

The German government has formally notified the government of Switzerland that it is impossible for Germany to agree with Switzerland in the justice of the latter's course in the affair of the police inspector, Wohlgemuth, and that Germany reserves the right to take action in the matter.

Seattle suffered the loss of its business portion last week by fire. The estimated cost of buildings alone is \$10,000,000 and all personal losses will probably swell the total to \$20,000,000. It is thought that many persons perished in the flames. Giant powder was used to blow up buildings in the hope of staying the progress of the fire, but with no effect. It is reported that two men were lynched for stealing. The fire spread north and south from where it started, covering a distance of one mile. Rebuilding has already commenced but the disaster is irremediable.



Capt. Martinet—Boy, is Mr. Shoots on deck?

Cabin Boy—No, sir; he's in the barbers' chair.

Capt. Martinet—Tell him to report to me in the ward room instantly.



Mr. Shoots (appearing in ten seconds)—You asked for me, sir?—Time.

STRAY BITS.

New York is now the largest mahogany market in the world.

A western circus manager says the tent show is on the decline.

There is a noticeable increase of hostility to foreigners throughout China.

London is to have a mining exchange separate from the stock exchange.

The crown of Charles II, made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England.

A German peasant was detected in tapping a telegraph wire to cure his rheumatism.

A Japanese paper complains that there are too few qualified physicians and dentists in that country.

A paper read before the Historical society of New York states that there are 5,330 lawyers in New York.

Pure food associations are increasing in number rapidly. It is to be hoped that pure food laws will be passed.

A law suit between two Ulster county (N. Y.) men over two old horses valued at \$1 each has already cost \$30.

English army authorities are considering a project for enlisting young boys and letting them grow up into soldiers.

More than twenty million acres of land in Washington territory, or nearly one-half the whole area, remain unreserved.

Fencing has become so popular among ladies upon the continent that many convents include it in their curriculum.

A Florida vegetable grower has contracted to deliver three tons of watermelon seeds to northern seed houses next autumn.

A man who was being taught in an old cabin near Blaine, W. T., climbed up into the garret one day and found there a skeleton.

The Lake View Cemetery association of Cleveland is unable to meet the interest on its \$600,000 stock. Garfield's grave and monument are in the cemetery.

An Albany physician says he has never known a case of cancer among the Hebrews, and thinks their exemption from the disease is due to abstinence from pork.

Mr. Smith, of Falls township, O., being of an unusually prudent mind, has purchased his coffin and tombstone, the goods to be delivered on the day of his death.

Peach stones find ready sale at \$6 per ton for fuel, as they are used as fuel, "burning as long as wood and giving more heat." Apricot stones are also burned.

Two ruffians of India, New Zealand, the room of a man against whom they had a grudge, tied him to a bedpost, filled his eyes with red pepper and left him to suffer.

A San Francisco photographer, who testified in court that his wife didn't know where he was, was given forty days in the house of correction to give her an opportunity to find him.

A Grand Rapids man, who was arrested for gambling, alleged that he had lost all his money, had let his clothes and lost them, and was sleeping in the gambling room for shelter when pulled.

In San Francisco a man and his wife lost their minds through the excessive use of morphine and cocaine, and were sent to a hospital for the insane. Oftentimes the husband's conduct is so bad that he gets away with it.

The kangaroo has got its name in this way. Capt. Cook first discovered the animal in Australia. When he inquired its name of a native the latter replied, "Kangaroo," which in the Australian language is "I don't know."

A young woman of Ridgeway, Can., has had the bairns of matrimony between herself and two of her lover's road in the parish church, the clergyman having decided that she is free to choose between them at the altar. This is a new and startling departure in weddings.

Trades people and shopkeepers in Russian are not compelled to sign an agreement to teach the Polish language among themselves or to their apprentices. For the first breaking of the agreement they are fined, and if they break it twice their shops are closed by the police.

It is figured out that the railroads of the world are worth nearly \$20,000,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the wealth of the civilized nations, or more than a quarter of their invested capital, and that all the ready money in the world would buy only about one third of them.

The athletic culture fad, which originated in Boston, and has been steadily spreading, has reached Milwaukee, where young women are showing a lively interest in it. A new feature of the fad is the craze for fencing and boxing—two masculine accomplishments, which, for some reason, are very dear to the feminine mind.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.

Barium sells for \$575 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth \$1,500 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher—its cost is \$1,000 an ounce, or \$1,920 a pound.

Gold is worth about \$500 per pound, troy, platinum, \$1,200 and silver about \$12. Nickel would be quoted at about 60 cents, and pure aluminum \$5 to \$9 to the tiny pound.

The metals look like fabulous prices, but they do not reflect the actual price; columbium, tungsten, \$2,000, cost in toto about half the price of silver, while dysprosium is the same price as columbium, and cerium \$10 cheaper than the ounce than columbium, or just \$1,600 per pound.

If the wealth of the Vanderbilts be not overstated, it amounts to nearly \$20,000,000. With this sum they could purchase \$12 tons of gold and have something left over, but they couldn't buy two tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$1,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

Gummi is worth \$250 an ounce, indium, \$750, cerium, \$1,200, lanthanum, \$175, and thorium \$100 an ounce. Neodymium costs \$125 an ounce, scandium, palladium, platinum, rhenium and rhodium being respectively \$100, \$100, \$10, \$20 and \$30 per pound. Strontium costs \$125 an ounce, lanthanum, \$140, thorium, \$2, thorium, \$272; vanadium, \$230; yttrium, \$144, and silicon, \$260 an ounce.

Whilst church members of San Jose, Cal., were raising \$100 as an offering for a certain restaurant to start a refreshment in the town, a poor, half-savagely man died of starvation.



NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANDOURNET,
Deputy Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 11th May, 1882.

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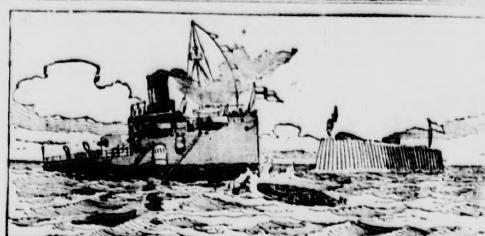
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BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form,

**The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century,
THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,**

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

"Rudder Grange;" "Amos Kilbright—His Adscititious Experiences;" "The Bear-Man of Orm;" "The Christmas Wreck;" "The Lady or the Tiger;" "The Late Mrs. Null;" "The Hundredth Man;" "The Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Ale-shine;" "The Dusantes," Etc.

Mr. Stockton's powers of fascination were never so thoroughly exerted as in this most extraordinary story—

A Story Which Holds the Reader Breathless from Beginning to End.

Its appearance in "Collier's Once a Week" has caused the literary sensation of the year, and to its marvelous enchantment this enterprising and charming paper owes much of its signal and phenomenal success.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

American Athletics.

If any nation comes near being perfect, it is the Yankee race of the new time. It used to be a reproach against us that we lacked physical development. We were skinny, we were dyspeptic, we had neither teeth nor muscle, and our cousins over seas.

If the reproach ever was true, it is no longer. The coming American of both sexes is as splendid a specimen of physical development as the world affords. Every country village in the Union has at least its baseball club. Whatever its sins are in other respects, our national game gave a magnificent impetus to physical culture. From baseball clubs our young men went on to forming general athletic clubs for wrestling, boxing, fencing, etc. The result is that our city streets today are full of strong, fine, handsome young fellows whose bodies are as well trained as their minds.

Best of all, the girls have taken it up too. Hundreds of city girls and women think nothing of a good long swim or a walk of seven miles. They ride horseback, they row, they fence, they run, and they train with enthusiasm in gymnasiums. They play croquet, lawn tennis, and even football. The china painting craze has gone out and the physical culture craze has come in, blessed be heaven!

Paris.

Dickens was in Paris in 1856, after the great panic. People were drowning themselves every day in the Seine, because they had lost all their property. Dickens wrote to a friend: "But it is only fair to say that Paris is as brilliant as ever. What can you expect?"

The same is true today of this extraordinary city. The crash of the copper syndicate, coming on the heels of the failure of the Panama Canal company, has ruined thousands of Frenchmen. Yet \$600,000 has been voted for the expenses of the fêtes at the opening of the great exposition. The exhibition fund, the state and the city will contribute the money between them.

There will be in the gay city this summer doublets more gorgeous and brilliant fêtes than the world has seen in modern times, possibly ever seen.

The grand shows will begin with the formal opening of the exposition May 6. They will continue until Oct. 6, when the awards will be exhibited.

This is the great centenary year for France. July 14, 1789, the old Bastille prison fell. July 14 is to the French what July 4 is to Americans. This year the Parisians will spend \$10,000,000 from the municipal fund in its celebration of the fête of that day.

Volcanoes Under Cities.

A terrific explosion recently occurred in broad daylight, in the most thickly thronged portion of a New York city street. Huge paving stones and the heavy iron covers of several "manholes" were hurled ten feet into the air. Fortunately no one was hurt seriously.

But like explosions have taken place several times in New York and elsewhere. The liability of their recurrence must be born in mind constantly, in the present effort to lay electric wires. The explosion in New York was from a sub-way which the bond of electrical control are constructing to convey telegraph, telephone and electric wires of all kinds under ground. But the sub-way is not yet completed, and there was no electrical current passing through the wires it contained. They have not yet been connected.

Much inquiry has been made to ascertain the causes of such explosions. With the vast array of dynamos, electric wires and manholes, with the return currents from all of them passing through the earth, the ground beneath our large cities must be tremendously charged with electricity at all times. Positive and negative currents pass and repel each other. With these the result must be at times leaping charges of the fluid, like lightning from a cloud. If an explosive gas is in the track of the current it will naturally take fire with tremendous force. There is always more or less underground leakage of both sewer gas and illuminating gas. It has been suggested that ventilating pipes would allow this to escape harmlessly.

A charming glass ornament recently noted was a polished gold cast eagle within the case, on which a square diamond frame, including a tiny landscape painting, was set.

The same, it seems, after having been sold to the past, is about to be revived. West Indian jewelers are offering them in cuff buttons mounted in gold wire settings with pleasing effect.

BISHOP'S LAST WRITING.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE WORD "TOUN-
SAND," AS HE WROTE IT.

TOGETHER WITH SOME HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED
ANECDOTES OF HIS LIFE AND HIS ACQUA-
INTENCES AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MATTER THAT
WILL BE SURE TO INTEREST MOST READERS.

Washington Irving, Bishop's secret died with him.

With him today and tomorrow, but until another such as he arises, will discussion continue as to the character of the mysterious power which he seemingly possessed. Brown, the Philadelphian, who twelve years ago was the first to claim the title of mind reader, and Wallace L. Height, the ambitious but only partially successful emulator of Bishop, were transparently of that not uncommon class of persons who are easily imposed upon by their readers. They both retired from public exhibitions, which they found unprofitable because they invariably failed in their performances unless they happened to select a subject so nervous and impressionable that he would unavoidably lead them to the hidden object. But with Bishop it was far different. It appeared to make little difference whether he was a layman or a minister, and while many of them are experimentally understood and demonstrate theory of mind reading, there are many strange things ascribed to him which are not explainable upon that hypothesis.

Those versed in the art of necromancy differ as to whether Bishop was merely a trickster or an abnormally gifted being, endowed with a power of suggestion, or possessed with the comprehendence of mortal mortals.

The testimony of those who have been closely associated with the dead man has an interesting bearing on the question. Dixey, the comedian, whose ghost Bishop was at the Lamb's club in New York, where he found his end, has long been intimate with him. Dixey is himself a necromancer of ability. In card tricks he is a master. He has a secret of his own, however, which distinguishes him from his few superiors, even among professional prestidigitators, and he frequently amazes his friends by his sleight as a blindfolded mind reader. He has consequently studied Bishop's marvels with much interest. "Bishop," he says, "was really a great man. I mean that seriously. I never expect to meet his equal in his peculiar phase of what must be called the art of mind reading."

While he never publicly figured as a mind reader, he was one of the greatest living experts of that class, and much of what he did which was most mysterious was entirely due to consummate trickery. Yet

I have seen him accomplish things which are not explained by any law or science either known to either scientist or necromancer. I attended one of his performances in London at which was present an aged man of high social standing, of notorious dogmatism, and a defiant sceptic at the possibility of any one telling what was impression in his mind. To him Bishop was particularly invited to address himself. He was seated in a chair which had been prepared from his own pocket, to go to any corner of the room, to write anything he wished, to be certain that he was not observed, and then to return to the chair in his own pocket.

An imitation of this wonderful experiment has since been given by Shadie and Foster, the spiritualistic charlatans, and by the late Comte Cazeau, the wonderful Frenchman, who was Bishop's equal in all of his performances. Wallack's theatre was leased, invited a number of prominent scientists, doctors and newspaper men. On the day preceding the first exhibition in Wallack's, they assembled in one of the parlors of the Hoffman house. A committee of prominent gentlemen was appointed to take a mind reader and drive to any place in New York and hide it. Bishop, blindfolded and clasping his hands behind his back, by the wrist, was to drive the same carriage over the same route and find the needle.

"When the committee had gone," says Mr. Frohman, in speaking of this occurrence, "I became worried. I had never seen the experiment tried. Failure meant a disastrous loss for me. While the crowd was busy with the collation and laughing at the jokes of the host, I, who was there to entertain the committee, was in a quandary. Do you need any assistance? I can have game to follow that committee and report their movements to you secretly?" He looked at me calmly and said: "No, I don't need any assistance. I can do it. But even if I find that I can't I'll avoid a failure." I asked him what he meant. "Why," he answered, "is the ultimate determination, 'If I find I can't I'll avoid a failure'?" I told him one can't be successful unless one is successful in the street?" But the experiment was a complete success, and he found the needle in the upper story of a Fifth Avenue house."

One more illustration is all I can add.

Bishop once told me that when he was in St. Petersburg, the late assassin haunted his ear until he could not employ his seemingly mysterious power to detect murderous intent. He had to leave his hotel in Russia. The mind reader, who is the proper term, answered that such an idea had never entered his head, but he did not think he would prove of value in such a method of detection. If, however, he would be assassin, for instance, had a dagger in one spot, and then when the mind reader seized his hands he should think of the weapon being in an adjacent place, the operator would inevitably lead him to the right spot, which his thoughts were centered. To please the mortal mind of the emperor, however, Bishop tried a curious experiment which he subsequently repeated with less distinguished people numerous times. While he was absent in another room members of the royal family arranged themselves in a tableau. When the ear was pictured as being stalked by an assassin, Bishop would immediately lead his host to the right spot. Then the actors in this most amazingly scattered themselves about the apartment. Bishop entered the room blindfolded and clasping the right hand of one of those who had witnessed the tableau, he quickly picked out the participants in the mock assassination and in a few minutes situated them in their places, as they had previously occupied with the emperor's dagger suspended over his father's heart. There could scarcely be trickery there.

So the question will have to remain an open one. —LOUIS N. MEGARKE.

BISHOP'S LAST WORDS.

By placing a strange writing in front of a mirror, it was shown that it itself was the name "Tounsand" he wrote. It is believed that Bishop possessed some occult power drawn from this that he read from Green's mind a direct mental impression which was naturally received in the consciousness from the mold or matrix of the one to the mold or type of the other. The believers in Bishop's trickery contend that the writing backward was only intended to heighten the effect of the performance.

BISHOP'S LAST WORDS.

Decorated with fern leaves in silver deposit, and a singular character can be easily appreciated. It is understood that the smooth surface of the case is covered with great difficulty made to retain the silver.

An ingenious idea, in perspective, is one fashioned as a coffee mill. The beans are placed in the upper part, and each revolution of the handle grinds them and sprinkles the pepper through a perforated bottom, the mill thus performing the two functions at one time.—Jeweler's Review.

The use of the book in this experiment led him to write to one of a remarkable fact which I have mentioned, the mystification of the faculty of the University of Edinburgh. That is now known to be a trick, and yet its explanation utterly fails to read the riddle contained in the tragic occurrence in the Lamb's club.

When in Europe on his first public tour Bishop was invited to take dinner with the faculty of the famous University of Edinburgh, and to be present at its meetings. In the course of the entertainment, when the question of the young man's powers was discussed, he requested one of the gravest professors to go to the room above—whatever it might be—pick up any book he might find there and bring it to the dining room. This was done. Bishop did not touch the volume, but requested the host to place his own visiting card between any two pages of the book without noticing the numbers thereof. Then he requested third professor to hold the volume. It was heavily bound and treated on the outside like a book. It was given to the one who now held it. "You will find my host's card between pages 94 and 95. Open and see." It was there. "The first paragraph," continued Bishop, with a seemingly abstracted air, "reads as follows," and he repeated it word for word. The faculty was dumbfounded.

Yet that was simply a clever trick. No one can say that Bishop was not on the authority of Mr. Ernest Bischoff, who was then, for a brief time, managing the so-called mind reader. Bishop had in his possession one of his host's visiting cards, which had been left for the American at his hotel. He was careful to be the first guest to arrive at the place of appointment, and finding as he expected, that his host had not yet done so, he waited, making excuse for the servant to show him a room in a moment. Passing the door of the library—which was immediately above the dining room—and finding it unoccupied, he slipped in with that cast like tread which distinguished him. Picking up one of many books which were scattered over a table he opened it at page 94, and in a few moments his marvelous mind had enough time to retain the words of the entire paragraph in his pocket. Having inserted his host's visiting card between the two pages he placed the book atop the others, and in such an awkward position that it could scarcely fail to first attract the attention of a person entering the room. With this explanation the trick is easily understood.

Of course, the host did not place his card in the book 94 and 95, but Bishop announced that that card was in that position no one thought of looking for a second card elsewhere. Had the wrong book been brought him, he would have diverted the trick into another channel.

Did Bishop ever have an accomplice?

Even those who class him as a trickster do not think so. They think he was too smart to be tricked by any one. The testimony of Charles Frohman, his first American manager, is available in this respect. His first appearance in New York was in Steinway hall, and the receipts were \$48. Frohman determined that a first class theatre must be secured and the attention of the scientific world drawn to the performances. Wallack's theatre was leased. Invitations were sent to all of the scientific, dramatic, and a few social celebrities. The manager of the Hoffman house was appointed to take a mind reader and drive to any place in New York and hide it. Bishop, blindfolded and clasping his hands behind his back, by the wrist, was to drive the same carriage over the same route and find the needle.

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PRESBYTERIAN WORK.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENTERS
ON ITS SECOND CENTURY.

A Body of Able Men Meet in the Fourth
Avenue Presbyterian Church in New
York—The New Moderator, Dr. W. C.
Roberts—Some Presbyterian Facts.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, held in New York this year, has brought to the surface some interesting facts. It is a curious fact that though the attendants on the first day was not full, nine-tenths of the older delegates known as commissioners were there, and the array of straight

gentlemen was never met in the matrons.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States in 1805 was Scotch, and in 1716 it resolved itself into a synod, and by and by this was called a union with those of New York and other places which finally grew into the synod as we know it, hence the Scotch connection claimed. This body is the highest authority in the Presbyterian church of the United States, and the position of powers is in the power of the assembly. It is the general assembly of the government of the church.

The session to the township.

The presbytery to the county or district.

The synod to the state legislature.

The general assembly to the national government.

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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, June 14th, 1889:

	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
Thursday, June 6.....	68	42
Friday, June 7.....	55	47
Saturday, June 8.....	61	39
Sunday, June 9.....	69	38
Monday, June 10.....	75	45
Tuesday, June 11.....	73	49
Wednesday, June 12.....	77	46

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thursday, June 6.....	80	10	13
Friday, June 7.....	8	7	11
Saturday, June 8.....	calm	11	2
Sunday, June 9.....	calm	4	6
Monday, June 10.....	sw 8	w 16	sw 16
Tuesday, June 11.....	sw 8	sw 18	sw 9
Wednesday, June 12.....	sw 11	sw 17	w 14

Rainfall, Friday, 25 mm. Saturday, 0 mm. Barometer, highest, 30.15, on Sunday, lowest, 29.65, on Friday.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 & Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1889.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. Hartley Gisborne has returned from Saskatoon.

—New novels received every week at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

—The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle will meet here on Tuesday next.

—A proposition is on foot to organize in this town a club of Canada's New Party.

—There will be an ordination service in St. Peter's church on Sunday morning next.

—Mrs. Empey, the mother of Mr. A. S. Empey, has returned to town from the Pacific coast.

—Mr. T. W. Jackson, Secretary of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Co., is in town.

—Mr. G. B. Murphy left for Mooseomin on Tuesday morning to enter upon his duties as sheriff of East Assiniboia.

—Mrs. Burghall and two sons of the family of Mr. J. Burghall, of this place, and Mr. Appleton arrived here from England last week.

—The dissolution of the partnership existing between Messrs. J. B. Milliken and G. B. Murphy as harnessmakers is advertised in another column.

—Messrs. G. S. Davidson and W. H. Grey have purchased from Dr. Launder, of Calgary, a fine band of young cows which they are selling like hot cakes.

—Crop prospects are all that could be desired. Frequent showers of rain are boozing the growth, and everything that was properly sown is well advanced.

—Corp. Purches's time with the Mounted Police expired last week, and he has re-enlisted. He served five years and has entered for a new term of three years.

—Mr. T. O. Davis and Rev. J. H. Howard took the train here on Tuesday morning for the eastern provinces where they will represent the Prince Albert electoral district as immigration agents.

—Rev. W. R. Fraser, an M. A. of Nova Scotia college, and also a graduate of Princeton theological college, is expected to take charge of the Presbyterian congregation here in time to hold services next Sunday.

—M. W. Bro. Rev. Canon O'Meara, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A. F. & A. M., will visit Qu'Appelle Lodge officially on Thursday, the 20th inst. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

—Mr. S. H. Cawell expects to begin operations in the cream section of his creamery on Monday next. His milk separator has been delayed on the railway, and until it arrives and is set up he will not be able to handle milk; meantime he will be busy with cream.

—An excursion of Ontario farmers and business men went through here on Friday last. A short stop was made here, and then the train proceeded westward, going through to Calgary.

—Mr. R. Johnston has purchased a band of sixty choice mares from the Bow River Horse Ranch Co., and will sell them at low figures. They are all stunted to imported thorough-bred stock, and a good opportunity is thus presented to secure some fine stock.

—It would seem that the committee appointed by the citizens to aid the brass band in paying for the services of a teacher have done absolutely nothing. Liberal subscriptions were offered which could have been largely supplemented, but the committee does not appear to have made the slightest move to collect the money. An arrangement was entered into to pay the band master and that moral obligation should be discharged.

—Mr. Geo. Broughall, of Winnipeg, has been visiting this town for the purpose of appointing an agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. This is the largest and strongest company in the world and shows by the annual statement filed with the Government over \$95,000,000 of assets. It also holds the largest surplus of any company in the world. Mr. Broughall, who is manager for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, has appointed Mr. W. S. Redpath, of Qu'Appelle, agent for this town, Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head and who will be prepared to accept risks in the same.

THEATRE COMPANY.

—Caroline Gage supported by Keene's Theatre Company, will appear next Monday evening, June 17, at the immigrant hall in that most popular drama, "East Lynne." The Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser, of May the 15th speaks in the following terms of this popular company's performance in that city: "East Lynne" as presented last evening by the Keene Theatre company, was an unusually fine and evenly balanced piece of work. Miss Gage in the dual character of Lady Isabel and Madam Vine, won fresh laurels and new admirers in her strong portrayal of a weak woman imagining herself a wronged and outraged wife. A feature of this lady's acting is her unaffected gracefulness and the seemingly unconscious way in which she makes herself a harmonious part of the stage picture. Much of her grace is the natural, spontaneous gracefulness with which a beautiful nature has blessed her, but its use and application at just the proper time, her classic poses and attitudes are the result of art so perfect that the spectator is unable to realize that it is not unaffected nature. Miss Lydia Knott as the fascinating Barbara Hare, was simply charming as always the case with this handsome and accomplished lady. Miss Clara Knott in the thankless part of Joice, showed a mastery of portrayal of the part, which added much to the realization of the story and this, with her brilliant beauty, made her a prime favorite. Mr. Keene, as the unfortunate Dick Hare, improved if possible on his performance of the evening before and his song containing original hints on the townspersons was received with wild applause. Mr. Keene, as Archibald Carlyle, gave a performance such as could only have been expected from a veteran like himself. The costuming of the ladies last night was far above the average. The gown worn by Miss Gage in the first act, though "not made by Worth," was what the ladies would call a vision of loveliness and one which the humble writer will make no attempt to describe. General admission 75 cents; reserved seats, \$1; on sale at Cawell's store.

Successful Strawberries.

The success within a few years past of such strawberries as Crescent, Windsor, Chief, Sharpless and Manchester has revived the hopes of growers that the Wilson will not always be the most widely cultivated berry on this continent. Not that the Wilson is to be so utterly condemned as it has been by some, but because it is important that we should not be so shut up to a single variety as we have been. We want in strawberries, as in other fruits, a choice of varieties suited to all localities and all tastes, as well as spread over a more prolonged season, says T. H. Hastings in American Garden.

An oyster recently dredged up in English waters measured 7 inches in length, the same in breadth, and 3/4 inches around the outside edge and weighed three and a half pounds.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Regina District was held in the church at Qu'Appelle, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Rev. Alfred Andrews, chairman of the District, presiding. Ministers and preachers present were Rev. W. C. Bunt, Moose Jaw; Rev. G. Daniel, Regina; Rev. A. Wooley, Wascana; Rev. S. E. Colwill, Fort Qu'Appelle; Rev. R. Halsall, Wolsley; Rev. J. W. Ridd, Grenefield; Rev. John Peters, Saskatoon, and Rev. J. H. Howard, Prince Albert, and Messrs. J. W. Smith, Regina; B. P. Richardson, Grenfell; D. Anderson, Pheasant Plains; T. L. Bray, Wolsley, and J. R. Brown, Qu'Appelle. The reports of the year were as a whole very encouraging. A large increase in membership is recorded, amounting to 20 per cent. over last year's returns and over one-third of an increase in amount raised for church purposes. A new parsonage has been purchased at Moose Jaw, another has been built at Prince Albert, and a small church has been erected on the Qu'Appelle mission at Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert, all erected within the past three years and and fairly convenient houses at Regina and Broadview built previously. The brethren seem hopeful in their work and under God determined to do all they can for the cause of God and the country, morally and religiously. Most of the ministers are removing this year having staid their full term of three years. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the residents of Qu'Appelle, who generously entertained the members of the District meeting during its session. Rev. S. E. Colwill moved and Rev. G. Daniels seconded a very complimentary resolution of thanks to the chairman for his most acceptable services on the District during the past three years which was carried by rising vote. There were two public meetings, one on Tuesday evening under the patronage of the Royal Templars of Temperance, well attended and addresses were delivered with great efficiency by Revs. Daniel and Howard, the other in the interest of Education at which Revs. W. C. Bunt and G. Daniels spoke with great acceptance. The next meeting of the District is to be held at Grenfell on September 2nd.

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